

THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

Published Daily Except Sunday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas
By The Ledger Publishing Company, Maysville, Kentucky.

Local and Long Distance Telephone No. 40. Office—Public Ledger Building.

Entered at the Maysville, Kentucky, Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—BY MAIL.

One Year \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Per month 25 Cents
Payable To Collector At End of Month.

For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.
For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

DEMOCRATS DAILY WITH DYE DUTY

It is reported that the Democrats in the Senate propose to amend the dyestuffs provision which recently passed the House, by postponing the time at which the rates will become effective until after the European war. Members of the American Chemical Society, manufacturers who have recently undertaken the development of the dyestuffs industry in this country, and all those interested in having synthetic dyes "made in America" are very much perturbed by this report.

Some time ago the House, in the so-called omnibus revenue bill, adopted certain rates of duty on dyestuffs as a measure of protection. A Republican, Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, had drafted a bill which met the approval of every expert who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, whether protectionist or free trader, but Chairman Kitchin scrapped the Hill bill and introduced one of his own. Kitchin's bill carried the Hill ad valorem rates, in general, but made material reductions in the specific rates of duty. The Kitchin substitute was condemned by every person posted on the matter because the specific rates were too low, but as it was generally understood that, so far as the House was concerned, the bill was merely a bid for votes, no extraordinary effort was made to have the Kitchin rates amended. Rather it was decided to try and induce the Senate to raise the specific rates of duty. Now the Senate is found quibbling over the matter.

Commenting on the report that Democratic Senators propose to postpone the time at which the dyestuffs tariff will take effect, a New York manufacturer, who has recently invested a large sum in the industry, said: "They say there is no need of protective rates on dyes until after the war, as the war will afford ample protection. This may be true. But if the rates do not take effect until after the war, that means there must first be a treaty of peace signed by the now warring powers. Prior to the signing of such a treaty a general armistice will be declared. Unless there is an express agreement to the contrary, which is unlikely, a general armistice immediately releases all merchant vessels of the belligerents. They are at liberty to engage in the transportation of cargoes at once. Between the time of the declaration of an armistice and the signing of the treaty of peace several months will elapse. Certainly the Senate could not make the rates on dyestuffs applicable upon the declaration of an armistice, because an armistice decides nothing.

"It is a fact well known to all of us that the German manufacturers of dyes have piled up a colossal surplus of these goods. In the interim between an armistice and a treaty of peace thousands of tons of this surplus could be landed at our ports and stored in bond. The Germans fully realize the importance to their dye industry of putting the infant American industry out of business, and they would act with their characteristic alertness and deal us a blow which it would take years to recover.

"We are doing what we can to establish this industry in the United States, that we may never again be in the position in which this war has placed us, so far as dyes are concerned. We had hoped for more encouragement from the Senate than we received from the House, but it looks as if we were to receive less. Having committed ourselves to a protective tariff on the dye industry, I can see no reason under the sun why they are unwilling to put it into immediate operation, unless the Democrats in the Senate hope to catch a few protectionist votes by pointing to their dyestuffs tariff law, and at the same time retain the votes of the free traders by assurances that the tariff on dyes will never be made effective if the Democrats are retained in power."

PLAYING POLITICS

The episode of the child labor bill is instructive. The measure is opposed by Southern Democratic Senators who represent communities where the cotton mills are filled with minor workers, generally with slight or no restrictions as to the hours of labor. It is to the interest of these industries that no federal regulations should interfere with the profitable exploitation of the children whose strength is thus being coined into dividends—and the Senators from such communities are governing themselves accordingly. The President has not hitherto been very keen about it. He is on record, in writing, as disbelieving in legislation of this character. Yet, for some reason—probably not disconnected with politics and doubtless in some way related to his own campaign—he suddenly developed a great anxiety to have the bill passed. So off he goes to the Capitol, summoning the Southern Senators to his room in the building and telling them his wishes. He may have his way—it is not yet certain. But if he does, it will be not because the Senators of his party believe in the bill but because they agree with him that it may help his re-election. We thus find that a desirable and altogether humanitarian piece of legislation is made dependent, not upon its inherent merits but upon its value, politically speaking, to a party candidate. Wilson can have but one term more—at the most. After next November, when his own ambitions will offer him no incentive, what will be the compelling motive to prompt the Bourbon Southern Senators to wise and helpful legislation? Answer: Nothing. The country will then have no remedy which may be applied to their selfishness. If the country desires progress in legislation in the next few years, it will not re-elect Wilson, nor will it continue a Democratic majority in either branch of Congress.

None of Secretary Redfield's famous bulletins which chronicle the decrease in the cost of living under Democratic rule have said anything about the price of islands, which is now shown to have been considerably enhanced. In 1902 Roosevelt made a trade for the Danish West Indies at \$5,000,000, while now Wilson is agreeing to pay \$25,000,000 for them.

NEW YORK LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent)
New York's Troubles—"Little old New York", as the Gothamites love to call it, has been and is having its troubles these days. A street railway strike which involved most of the surface lines and threatened to tie up every means of transportation has just ended, after costing the companies involved about \$350,000. The weather has been torrid in the extreme, which has given increased impetus to the infantile paralysis plague. It has stricken 5,333 little ones and sent 1,194 little white caskets to the cemeteries, with no prospects of abatement in sight. And business men are now worrying over the possibility of a general railroad strike which may tie up all the lines of the country and occasion great financial loss. Much praise is given Oscar S. Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt administration and who, as chairman of the Public Service commission, proclaimed the failure of one of the street railway companies to keep a former agreement with its employees, thus fixing the blame for the strike and taking from the railway companies the moral support they otherwise might have had from the community.

A Fortunate Settlement—It is generally recognized that the early settlement of the street railway strike was most fortunate for Labor, because conditions in the surrounding country made for an unusual supply of strike-breakers. The Du Pont Powder Co. of Delaware has just dropped 3,000 men, because of the diminution of the European demand for munitions of war, and only a short time ago the Westinghouse Company laid off several thousand for a like reason. The men so laid off are not, of course, naturally strike-breakers. Many of the men are killed mechanics. Nevertheless, when men have some time out of work, with their families in want and only the prospect of additional reduction of working forces, the temptation to take the places of strikers becomes intense. Reports from abroad, showing the wonderful organization the allies have at last achieved in the production of munitions of war, indicate that the high tide of the export trade in munitions of war has passed and will recede from now on, with more and more men laid off in the great American plants which have been doing so prosperous a business as a result of the sudden war demands.

The Railway Strike—Of vital importance to the entire country are the negotiations looking to the end of the railway strike. It is announced that 94 per cent of the 400,000 railway employees have voted to strike and unless the federal mediators can induce both sides to consent to mediation, a terrible tie-up of the transportation facilities of the country will result. Appeals are being made to President Wilson, without regard to party, to take a hand if the regular mediators are unable to bring about a settlement, as it is feared the utmost hardship will result if the strike becomes an actuality. The union leaders have received written assurances from a number of congressmen promising to fight any legislation designed to prevent a general strike.

Special Taxation—All eyes are turned on Washington awaiting the final decision of the administration as to the special taxes to be used to make good the Treasury deficit. The Democratic Senate caucus has voted greatly to increase the inheritance tax, but this proposition meets with serious opposition in many sections as inheritance taxes have always been looked upon as peculiarly a source of revenue for the states themselves. There is no doubt whatever that the income tax will be increased, although by how much is still a question. The Senate plan is to lower the exemption and tax all incomes over \$2,000 for single men and \$3,000 for married men, with increases of the present rates for the larger incomes. It is also proposed to impose special taxes on all materials going into munitions of war. Those engaged in the production of munitions assert that it is an injustice to impose such a tax just as the munitions business is falling off and the manufacturers expect to be left with great plants on their hands for which they will have comparatively little business. No one is worrying much about the fate of the manufacturers, but should the rate at which they are laying off their employees be accelerated the result might be productive of much suffering.

Philippine Legislation—The agreement of the conferees on the Philippine bill has served to recall the fact that this measure played a large part in the resignation of Secretary Garrison from the Wilson cabinet. Mr. Garrison was earnestly opposed to the Clarke amendment, fixing five years hence as the time when the United States would retire from the Philippines. He procured a promise from

DAILY MUSICAL TREAT AT STATE FAIR
BY NATIELLO'S ROYAL HUSSAR BAND

Marianne Conway and Signor Ernesto Natiello.

THIRTY-FIVE high-class musicians, including the famous bandmaster Signor Ernesto Natiello and noted soloists and instrumentalists, constitute the Natiello's Royal Hussar Band that will be the big feature at the Kentucky State Fair September 11-16. The management was very fortunate in securing this band, for there is none better in the country. All the men will be attired in white Hussar uniforms that give the band a distinction all its own.

Both the band and the soloists carry out Signor Natiello's long-known motto—"Give the people the music they want." This gives satisfaction all around and pleases everyone. The programs, which are changed daily, include both popular and classic selections.

The soloist with the band is Marianne Conway, one of the foremost concert sopranos in the United States. She has sung with the Boston Pops, Theodore Roehm's Orchestra and others of similar standing. Her voice is said to be very fine and has a range that enables her to sing all classes of pieces.

A feature that is attracting much

attention wherever the Natiello Band appears is the Una-Fon, a new instrument. It is played like a piano and has a rich tone that can be heard at great distance. This band is the first to include the Una-Fon in its equipment.

Leader of Ability.
Ernesto Natiello, leader of the celebrated band of thirty-five pieces bearing his name, which will be a feature of the Kentucky State Fair, was born in Italy in 1878. Six years later his father, Signor Antonio Natiello, came to America and was appointed bandmaster on the United States Ship Brooklyn. He made Ernesto cornet soloist in a band he had organized in Philadelphia.

KING THANKS ITALIANS

Rome, August 13—King Victor Emmanuel (in an order of the day, thanked the army today for the victory it achieved at Gorizia. This the King characterized as another great step along the arduous and glorious way toward the completion of Italy's holy aspirations.

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